

13.—NEW LEAF-HOPPERS (HOMOPTERA, JASSOIDEA)  
FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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Although the leaf-hoppers of Western Australia are not well known, sufficient material has been described from this region to arouse great interest. It is probable that the Eurymelidae, which is the dominant group of Australian leaf-hoppers, originated in Western Australia in Cretaceous times and to-day one sub-family, the Pogonoscopinae, which is myrmecophilous, is almost entirely confined to it. The most interesting genera of the Ipoinae, *Cornutipoides* Ev. and *Bakeriola* Ev. are Western Australian, as is also the most handsome representative of the whole family, *Eurymelops generosa* (Stål).

On this account it has been a privilege to have had an opportunity to examine the large collection of Western Australian Jassoids collected by Mr. R. E. Turner in 1935 and 1936, and I am grateful to the Trustees of the British Museum and to Mr. W. E. China for having afforded me this opportunity. Eight new genera and fifty-one new species are described, and lists given of species that have previously been recorded from Western Australia or that occur in the present collection. The arrangement into families is based on the system proposed in an earlier publication (Evans, 1939, b).

The sole new species described that was not collected by Mr. Turner is one which is represented by a specimen collected by Charles Darwin at King George's Sound in 1836. All the types will eventually be returned to the British Museum.

## EURYMELIDAE.

The following species of Eurymelidae have previously been recorded from Western Australia. Those marked with a \* are believed to be confined to the State. Sub-family Eurymelinae: *Eurymelops generosa*\* (Stål), *Eurymelops latifascia* (Walk.), *Eurmeloides walkeri*\* Dist., *Eurymeloides punctata* (Sign.), *Eurymelita terminalis* (Walk.). Sub-family Ipoinae: *Ipo torpens*\* Jac., *Ipoella norrisi*\* Ev., *Stenipo swani*\* Ev., *Ipoidea casurinae* Ev., *Anacornutipo lignosa* (Walk.), *Cornutipoides tricornis*\* Ev., *Bakeriola procurrens*\* (Jac.). Sub-family Pogonoscopinae: *Pogonoscopus lenis*\* (Jac.), *P. myrmex*\* China, *P. clarki*\* China, *P. fuscus*\* China, *Lasioscopus acmaeops*\* (Jac.), *Australoscopus whitei*† China. Descriptions and figures of the Eurymelinae listed above are given in Evans, 1933, of the Ipoinae in Evans, 1934 and 1939, c, and of the Pogonoscopinae in China, 1926.

## IPOINAE.

**Anipo fusca** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 14.)

Length 3.5 mm. Head, ventral surface, ante-clypeus, lora and maxillary plates, pale yellowish-brown with a median chestnut-brown longitudinal stripe; vertex anteriorly dark brown, posteriorly pale brown. Crown of even width throughout. Pronotum and Scutellum pale brown. Tegmen colour.

† This species also occurs in Victoria.

less-hyaline, clavus pale hyaline-brown, veins with brown and white markings. *Thorax*, ventral surface black. Hind tibia with a few spines in addition to a single spur, thus differing from the genotype, *A. porriginosa* (Sign.) in this characteristic. *Abdomen*, ventral surface pale brown. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 14. *Type* ♂ from Perth.

**Anipo darwini** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 15.)

*Length* 4.5 mm. *Head*, ventral surface, lora and maxillary plates, pale whitish-brown; ante-clypeus reddish-brown, fronto-clypeus and vertex pale brown mottled with dark brown. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* dark brown mottled with yellow. *Tegmen* colourless-hyaline with pale brown and whitish markings, clavus pale hyaline-brown with white markings; veins pink. *Thorax*, ventral surface dark brown, margins of epimera and episterna pale brown. *Abdomen*, ventral surface pale brown. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 15. *Type* ♂ from King George's Sound (C. Darwin, 2/1836).

**Anipo flavens** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 12.)

*Length* 5 mm. General coloration apricot, eyes grey. *Tegmen* hyaline, pale apricot. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 12. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Ipoella fulva** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 13.)

*Length* 5 mm. *Head*, ventral surface pale brownish-yellow with a large dark brown T-shaped marking; eyes reddish-brown. *Pronotum* grey mottled with dark brown. *Scutellum* brown. *Tegmen* pale colourless-hyaline mottled with brown. *Thorax*, ventral surface dark brown. *Abdomen*, ventral surface pale brown. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 13. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 11/35.

**Ipoides fasciata** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 16.)

*Length* 5 mm. *Head*, ventral surface, ante-clypeus, lora and maxillary plates whitish, fronto-clypeus pale brownish-white; vertex, including the crown, mottled with black and pale brown and with three longitudinal white stripes. *Pronotum* grey, mottled with light and dark brown. *Scutellum* chestnut-brown. *Tegmen* proximally hyaline-brown, distally colourless-hyaline, veins dark brown. A white fascia extends transversely from the costal border almost as far as the hind margin of the clavus, thence it bends towards the anal margin. *Thorax* and *abdomen*, ventral surface pale brown. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 16. *Type* ♂ from Spargoville, 1/36.

**Ipo speciosa** sp. nov.

(Plate I., figs. 10, 11.)

*Length* 6 mm. *Head*, ventral surface white with pale brown markings on the ante-clypeus, lora, maxillary plates and fronto-clypeus anteriorly, and black markings on the vertex; eyes bright red. *Pronotum* grey, mottled with very dark brown and with a broad median longitudinal white stripe. *Scutellum* chestnut-brown with pale brown markings, laterally pale brown. *Tegmen*

whitish-hyaline with dark brown markings and a broad white fasaia extending from the cestal to the claval border. *Thorax*, ventral surface with white and brown markings. Legs, tibiae very dark brown with white and dark brown markings. *Abdomen*, ventral surface pale brown. *Male Genitalia*, sub-genital plate, paramere and aedeagus as in Plate I., figs. 10 and 11. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Stenipo grisea** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 17.)

*Length* 4 mm. *Head*, ventral surface grey anteriorly; fronto-clypeus and vertex anteriorly, pinkish; eyes black. Crown grey with brown markings. *Pronotum* pale greyish-brown. *Scutellum* pale reddish-brown. *Tegmen* hyaline-grey, veins pink. *Thorax*, ventral surface black, laterally pale brown. *Abdomen*, ventral surface and legs pale brown. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus curved, narrowly cylindrical, paramere and sub-genital plate as in Plate I., fig. 17. *Type* ♂ from Dengarra, 10/35.

**BYTHOSCOPIDAE.**

The following species belonging to this family have been recorded from Western Australia: *Eurinoscopus viridis* Ev., *Chinaella cudmorei*\* Ev., *Hecalus basedowi*\* Ev. and *H. elongatus*\* Ev. The two former are described and illustrated in Evans, 1936, the two latter in Evans, 1939, a. Of the three new species described below one belongs to a genus closely related to *Bythoscopus* Germ., whilst two not only are not bythoscopoid in appearance but have dorsal ocelli and ledrid-like heads. They are placed in the Bythoscopidae because of their close affinity with *Thaumatoscopus* Kirk. The reason for placing the last named genus in this family has been discussed previously (Evans, 1939, b).

**BYTHOSCOPIINAE.**

**Eurinoscopus transulcidus** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 28.)

*Length* 4 mm. *Head* yellow, eyes black, frontal and epicranial sutures indistinct. Crown yellow, slightly wider in the centre than against the eyes. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* concolorous with the crown. *Tegmen* opaque, pale green with ill-defined yellow and brown areas; veins green, apex of tegmen pale hyaline-brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface and legs yellow. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**PENTHIMIINAE, THAUMATOSCOPIINI.**

**PLATYSCOPUS** gen. nov.

The head is produced and spatulate, the ventral surface concave, the dorsal convex. The antennae are short and posterior to the eyes. There is a median longitudinal carina on the crown, and the ocelli which are on the crown lie midway between the carina and the sides of the head. The pronotum is parallel-sided and collar-like and the tegmina overlap apically and have wide appendices. The hind tibiae have four rows of spines; a row of alternate long and short spines, a row of short strong spines separated by minute spines, a row of short spines and a row of hair-like spines.

*Note.*—It is possible that in spite of the differences in coloration and the shape of the head that exists between the two insects described below, they are not distinct species but the two sexes of a single species.

**Platyscopus badius** sp. nov. (Genotype).

(Plate I., figs. 24, 25.)

*Length* 7 mm. *Head* chestnut-brown, eyes red. *Pronotum* chestnut-brown partially suffused with dark brown. *Scutellum* chestnut-brown. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-brown, apically smoky-grey, veins pale brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface and legs, brown. Last abdominal segment narrowly produced medially, emarginate laterally. Ovipositor sheath spinose. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Platyscopus coloratus** sp. nov.

(Plate I., figs. 26, 27.)

*Length* 5.5 mm. *Head*, ventral surface dark brown. Crown chestnut-brown with a medium black stripe extending from the base to within one-third of the apex and two small brown markings close to the eyes on each side; eyes red. *Pronotum* chestnut-brown. *Scutellum* black. *Tegmen* hyaline-brown, the costal border colourless; apex and veins dark brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface black. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36.

**EUSCELIDAE.**

*Eutettix norrisi*\* Ev. and *Thamnotettix argentata* Ev. are the only previously described representatives of this family recorded from Western Australia. Both are described and figured in Evans, 1939, a. In an earlier paper (Evans, 1937, a) the genera *Paradorydium* Kirk. and *Deltodorydium* Kirk. were placed in the Eusecelidae, in the tribe Paradorydiini of the sub-family Eupelicinae. Later (Evans, 1939, b) the Eupelicinae were transferred to the Ledridae. Further study has led to the conclusion that the Paradorydiini were misplaced and that they are a Eusecelid tribe. *Deltodorydium viridis* Ev. is the only known Western Australian representative of this tribe.

**OCCIPLANOCEPHALUS** gen. nov.

The head is considerably wider than long, ventrally it is almost flat, the antennal pits are shallow and the eyes large. The frontal sutures are almost parallel to each other and to the internal margins of the eyes. They appear to extend posteriorly beyond the ocelli and the apices are directed towards the eyes on each side. The crown is wide and consists almost entirely of the vertex, the coronal suture is short and the ocelli though marginal are visible from above. The pronotum narrows laterally. The tegmina are short and do not nearly reach to the apex of the abdomen; their appendices continue round their apices to the costal margins. The hind tibiae have a strong armature of spines. Each spine of the row of strongest spines is mounted on an enlarged base and separated from its neighbour by three or four minute spines. The male genitalia have wide flat sub-genital plates that narrow apically and narrowly produced pygophores.

**Occiplanocephalus ravus** sp. nov. (Genotype).

(Plate II., fig. 18.)

*Length* 6·8 mm. *Head*, ventral surface pale greyish-brown with transverse brown muscle impressions on the fronto-clypeus, eyes dark brown, crown grey. *Pronotum* grey mottled with brown. *Scutellum* grey with brown and black markings. *Tegmen* whitish-hyaline, veins brown; venation partially reticulate. *Thorax*, ventral surface grey with brown markings. Hind tibia pale brown, the bases of the spines dark brown. *Abdomen*, ventral surface pale brown. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36.

**EUSCELOSCOPUS** gen. nov.

The head is as wide as long and slightly convex. The antennal pits are deep and the antennal ridges distinct. The eyes are small and the ocelli which are large are on the crown, close to but not touching the eyes. The crown may be of even width throughout or medially produced and the head including the eyes is the same width as the pronotum at the base. The pronotum laterally separates the head from the bases of the tegmina. The hind tibiae have three rows of long strong spines. The internal row decrease in size from the apex to the base and the bases of the two external rows are arranged in pairs adjacent to each other, the spines of one of these row are slightly larger than those of the other and are separated from each other by short spines. *Eusceloscopus* is close to *Cicadula* Zett.

**Eusceloscopus yanchepensis** sp. nov. (Genotype).

(Plate II., figs. 15-17.)

*Length* 4 mm. *Head* reddish-brown, eyes black, ocelli red. Crown of even width throughout. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* reddish-brown. *Tegmen* hyaline-brown but for the two cells adjoining the appendix which are smoky-hyaline; veins pink. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface and legs, yellowish-brown. *Type* ♂ from Yanchep, 11/35.

**Eusceloscopus pallidus** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 19.)

*Length* 4·2 mm. *Head* buff-coloured, eyes and ocelli black. Crown apically acute, much wider medially than laterally, buff. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* concolorous with the head. *Tegmen*, including the veins, pale hyaline-brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface yellow. *Type* ♂ from Yanchep, 12/35.

**Deltocephalus dedarensis** sp. nov.

(Plate II., figs. 21, 22.)

*Length* 3·6 mm. *Head*, ventral surface orange-yellow, fronto-clypeus darker in colour than the rest of the head. Eyes and antennae dark brown. Crown orange-buff, wider in the centre than against the eyes, rounded apically; coronal suture absent. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* concolorous with the crown. *Tegmen*, pale hyaline-brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface and legs, pale orange yellow. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Deltocephalus decoloratus** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 20.)

*Length* 3.8 mm. *Head*, ventral surface pale buff with faint brown transverse muscle impressions on the fronto-clypeus. Crown wider in the centre than against the eyes rounded apically, pale buff with a pattern of narrow brown markings; eyes pale brown. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum*, yellowish-white with a few transverse narrow brown markings. *Tegmen* whitish-hyaline partially suffused with brown; veins white. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface whitish-yellow. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Deltocephalus pullatus** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 23.)

*Length* 4 mm. *Head*, ventral surface pale brown with a pattern of regular bold black markings; eyes black, ocelli red. Crown wider in the centre than against the eyes, pale brown with transverse and curved black stripes; coronal suture distinct, terminating in front of the eyes. *Pronotum* yellowish-brown anteriorly, grey posteriorly with a regular pattern of brown markings. *Scutellum* pale brownish-yellow with black markings; muscle impressions apricot. *Tegmen* whitish-hyaline, the borders of each cell suffused with brown. *Thorax*, ventral surface black, the edges of certain sclerites edged with yellow. Hind tibia pale brown, spines brown. *Abdomen* proximally black, distally yellow. *Type* ♀ from Yanchep, 12/35.

**EUPTERYGIDAE.**

It is almost certain that this family is well represented in Western Australia, although not previously recorded from there. The species described below is placed in the genus *Aneono* Kirk, on account of its resemblance to the genotype *A. pulcherrima* Kirk. The venation of the two species is similar though not identical. Myers (1928) stated that *Aneono* was "apparently not a Typhloebyine genus." Nevertheless it would appear to have closer relationships with the Eupterygidae than with other jassoid families. A nymph of an un-described species belonging to the same genus is illustrated in Pl. 3, fig. 20: It is extremely flattened and has a series of projecting flaps on the head, legs and abdomen. The nymph was taken at Hobart, Tasmania.

**Aneono venusta** sp. nov.

(Plate III., figs. 18, 19.)

*Length* 4 mm. *Head* pinkish, partially suffused with white *Pronotum*, antero-laterally white, medially grey. *Scutellum* very dark brown, apically brownish-yellow. *Tegmen*, apical third pale brownish-hyaline; proximal two-thirds brown, but for the costal area distally which is pink, and for irregular white areas. *Thorax*, ventral surface dark brown. *Abdomen*, ventral surface pale brown. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**IDIOCERIDAE.**

Only two species belonging to this family have been described previously from Western Australia. They are *Idiocerus divisus*\* Ev. and *I. lesmurdensis*\* Ev. Both are described in Evans, 1936.

**TUMOCERUS** gen. nov.

The maxillary plates are narrow, and the lora and ante-clypeus are flat and depressed below the swollen fronto-clypeus; the eyes are large. The crown is wide and more or less at right-angles to the face though forming part of one curved surface with it. The sutures that limit the fronto-clypeus posteriorly may be distinct or indistinct. The pronotum narrows laterally and the bases of the tegmina lie close behind the eyes. The tegmina have wide appendices and the cross-vein that represents  $M_1 + 2$  is considerably longer than is usual. The hind tibiae are short and have two strong spines set on enlarged bases in addition to several weak spines. The sub-genital plates in the male are wide apically, the parameres are short and the pygophores are not produced.

**Tumocerus varius** sp. nov. (Genotype).

(Plate III, figs 4-7.)

*Length* 4 mm. *Head*, ventral surface yellow, eyes dark brown, ocelli red, hind margin of the fronto-clypeus brown. Crown wider in the centre than against the eyes, yellow suffused with brown medially and with two round black markings. *Pronotum* brownish-grey. *Scutellum* yellow, with two triangular brown markings close to the centre; muscle impressions black. *Tegmen* hyaline, partially suffused with brown; veins dark brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface yellow, legs brown. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36. *Note*.—A variety occurs in which extensive black markings occur on the head, and the thorax may be largely brown.

**Tumocerus merredinensis** sp. nov.

(Plate III., figs. 2, 3.)

*Length* 4 mm. *Head* pale buff, eyes dark brown. Crown of even width throughout with two brown spots. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* concolorous with the head. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-brown, veins pale brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface apricot yellow. *Type* ♀ from Merredin 12/35.

**Tumocerus grandis** sp. nov.

(Plate III., fig. 1.)

*Length* 5.5 mm. *Head* pale buff, eyes dark brown. Head wider in the centre than against the eyes with two round black markings. *Pronotum* concolorous with the crown. *Scutellum* with two small brown spots lying on each side of the centre, muscle impressions dark brown. *Tegmen*, pale hyaline-brown, veins brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface pale buff. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Tumocerus glaucus** sp. nov.

(Plate III., fig. 15.)

*Length* 5 mm. *Head*, ventral surface pale yellowish green. Crown of even width throughout, narrowly pale yellowish-green against the eyes, medially pink, with two marginal large black spots; eyes red. *Pronotum*, antero-laterally pale yellowish-green, medially pink. *Scutellum*, apricot. *Tegmen*, proximally, membrane and veins pale yellowish-green, distally hyaline-brown, veins dark brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface and legs, pale yellowish-green. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36.

**GNATIA** gen. nov.

The ante-clypeus is angularly swollen, the hind margin of the fronto-clypeus is distinct and the ocelli lie well away from the apices of the frontal sutures. The crown is of even width throughout and the tegmina are long and narrow and have wide appendices. The hind tibiae are short and have two spines mounted on enlarged bases in addition to several weak spines.

**Gnatia angustata** sp. nov. (Genotype)

(Plate III., figs. 13, 14.)

*Length* 5 mm. *Head*, ventral surface, ante-clypeus pale brown, lora, maxillary plates and the vertex anteriorly whitish. Fronto-clypeus chestnut-brown mottled with dark brown. Crown medially dark grey, laterally pinkish; eyes dark brown. *Pronotum* antero-laterally pinkish-yellow, otherwise grey. *Scutellum* pinkish-brown, muscle impressions brown. *Tegmen* hyaline-grey with a dark brown fascia; veins pale brown bordered with a double row of fine hairs. *Thorax*, ventral surface black. *Abdomen*, ventral surface yellow. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Idiocerus luteus** sp. nov.

*Length* 4 mm. *Head* slightly convex, yellow; eyes black. *Pronotum* concolorous with the head. *Scutellum* apricot. *Tegmen*, proximally bronze-hyaline-yellow, distally hyaline-brown; veins yellow. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface yellow. Hind tibia pale green with two rows of dark brown spines. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Idiocerus coloratus** sp. nov.

*Length* 4 mm. *Head* whitish, convex, eyes dark red; ocelli yellow. Muscle impressions on fronto-clypeus pale apricot. Crown wide, of even width throughout. *Pronotum* grey. *Scutellum*, bright orange-red. *Tegmen* proximally, and veins, whitish-hyaline; distally and veins smoky-grey. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface, buff. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Idiocerus fucatus** sp. nov.

(Plate III., figs. 9, 10.)

*Length* 3.5 mm. *Head*, ventral surface apricot, eyes red. Crown narrow, of even width throughout, the width of each eye equal to half the breadth of the crown. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* apricot. *Tegmen* including the veins, golden-hyaline. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface and legs, pale yellow. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Idiocerus rubens** sp. nov.

(Plate III., fig. 12.)

*Length* 3.2 mm. *Head* bright red sparsely mottled with pale brownish-yellow; eyes black. Crown slightly wider in the centre than against the eyes. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* concolorous with the head. *Tegmen* proximally hyaline-red with irregular whitish markings, distally hyaline-colourless; veins pink. Coastal area, proximally white. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface and legs, pinkish-yellow. *Type* ♀ from Southern Cross, 1/36.



**Idiocerus viridiceps** sp. nov.

(Plate III., fig. 11.)

*Length* 2.8 mm. *Head* greenish-yellow, eyes brown. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* concolorous with the head. *Tegmen* hyaline-green the veins indistinctly bordered by fine hairs. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface, pale greenish-yellow. *Type* ♀ from Dongarra, 11/35.

**Idiocerus candidus** sp. nov.

(Plate III., fig. 8.)

*Length* 2.2 mm. *Head*, ante-clypeus, maxillary plates and lora white; fronto-clypeus white with dark brown markings; vertex pale brown mottled with brown; eyes brown. *Pronotum* grey mottled with brown. *Scutellum* yellowish-white, muscle impressions brown. *Tegmen*, claval and costal areas white, the rest of the tegmen hyaline-grey irregularly suffused with brown. *Thorax* ventral surface brown. *Abdomen*, ventral surface and legs, yellow. *Type* ♀ from Dongarra, 9/35.

**AUSTROAGALLOIDIDAE.**

Only a single species, *Austroagalloides flavus*\* Ev. has been described previously from Western Australia. (Evans, 1939, e)

**Austroagalloides maculata** sp. nov.

(Plate III., fig. 17.)

*Length* 5 mm. *Head* orange-yellow, eyes red. Crown slightly wider against the eyes than in the centre. *Pronotum* deep orange yellow flecked with small raised transverse black markings. *Scutellum* orange, with a few small raised black spots. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-orange-yellow with numerous raised dark brown spots lying especially along the veins; apically black. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface orange yellow. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36.

**THYMBRIDAE.**

Three species of Thymbridae have been recorded from Western Australia. They are *Euprora mullensis*\* Ev., *Ledraprora compressa*\* Ev., and *Rhotidoidea montana* Ev. *E. mullensis* was described in Evans, 1939, a, *L. compressa* in Evans, 1939, c, and *R. montana* in Evans, 1937, b. *Euprora mullensis* was provisionally placed in the Eupelicinae, but it was stated, preceding its description, that its affinities were doubtful. The genus *Euprora* is now transferred to the Thymbridae close to *Hackeriana* Ev. The type, a female from Mullewa, was yellowish-brown in colour. Several specimens of this species occur in the British Museum material: they are all pale yellowish-green and display considerable variation in regard to the shape and length of the head. The head, which is always narrowly produced, ranges from 2-4 mm. in length. The aedeagus is illustrated in Plate I., fig. 2.

**Putoniessa nota** sp. nov.

(Plate I., figs. 1, 4.)

*Length* 7 mm. *Head*, ventral surface black mottled with dull yellow anterior to the transverse ridge that lies between the ocelli and the antennal ridges, posterior to the ridge pale pinkish-white sparsely mottled with dark brown. Crown narrow, wider against the eyes than in the centre. *Pronotum* grey mottled with dark brown and grey. *Scutellum* reddish-brown mottled

with black. *Tegmen* greyish-hyaline mottled with brown; veins pink with white and brown bars and a series of evenly spaced white spots against the costal border. *Thorax*, ventral surface marked with a pattern of light and dark brown. *Male Genitalia*, pygophore more or less rectangular with an upturned apical process. Aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 4. *Type* ♂ from Dedari.

**Hackeriana translucens** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 3.)

*Length* 7 mm. *Head*, ventral surface greenish-yellow, eyes red. Ocelli marginal, closer to the narrow apex of the head than to the eyes on each side. Crown pale greenish-yellow with faint oval white markings, a central triangular area, flat, laterally declivous. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* concolorous with the crown. *Tegmen*, colourless-hyaline, veins green. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface yellow. *Male Genitalia*, parameres spanner-shaped, pygophores long and narrow, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 3. *Type* ♂ from Buracoppin, 1/36.

**Rhotidoides dongarrens** sp. nov.

(Plate I., figs. 5, 6.)

*Length* 7 mm. *Head*, ventral surface, ante-clypeus, lora and maxillary plates marked with a pattern of pale brown, dark brown, and black; fronto-clypeus and vertex, yellowish-white; eyes concolorous with the maxillary plates. Crown slightly wider against the eyes than in the centre, marked with a pattern of pale and dark brown. *Pronotum*, anterior margin in front of the eyes, flat, followed by a narrow declivous area, the remainder and greater part, flat, brownish-grey with dark brown markings. *Scutellum* pale brown. *Tegmen* hyaline-colourless, evenly mottled with dull greyish-brown. *Thorax*, ventral surface with light and dark brown markings. Legs, fore tibia pale brown with dark brown markings, hind tibia pale brown, the bases of the spines brown. *Abdomen*, ventral surface, marked with light and dark brown markings. *Male Genitalia*, pygophores irregularly shaped and lacking processes, aedeagus and paramere as in Plate I., figs. 5 and 6. *Type* ♂ from Dongarra, 9/35.

**NEWMANIANA** gen. nov.

The ante-clypeus is flat, and the fronto-clypeus convex anteriorly and depressed medially, slightly anterior to the apex of the head. The antennal depressions are deep and continue anteriorly to the edge of the maxillary plates. The frontal sutures diverge posteriorly and terminate at the ocelli, which are not visible either in ventral or dorsal aspect. The apical margin of the head is more or less vertical and narrows medially. The crown is flat and anteriorly produced and the eyes are large. The pronotum is slightly transversely convex and the hind margin almost straight. The scutellum is large and equal in length to the combined length of the crown and pronotum. The tegmina have moderately wide appendices and the venation and the armature of the hind tibiae are typical of the family. This genus is close to *Hackeriana* Ev. and *Euprona* Ev.

**Newmaniana viridis** sp. nov. (Genotype).

(Plate I., figs. 7-9.)

*Length* 7 mm. *Head*, ventral surface pale yellowish-green, posteriorly red, medially pink; eyes red, crown pinkish-green. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* yellowish-green. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-green, veins pale green. *Male Genitalia* with wide pygophores lacking processes; aedeagus and parameres as in Plate I., figs. 7 and 8. *Type* ♂ from Dongarra, 9/35.

**MACROPSIDAE.**

Four representatives of this family have been described previously from Western Australia. These are *Stenoscopus drummondi*\* Ev., *Macropsis occidentalis*\* Ev., *M. luteus* Ev., and *Oncopsis scopulus*\* Ev. (1936). All the new species described below, with one exception, have been placed in the genera *Macropsis* Lewis and *Oncopsis* Burm. according to whether the striations on the pronotum are oblique or transverse.

It is, however, appreciated that they may not all be congeneric with the genotypes of the two genera, but the differentiation of further genera is inadvisable until more material is available for study.

**STENOPSOIDES** gen. nov.

The head is slightly longer than wide and transversely convex, a crown is not developed. The pronotum which is enormously anteriorly produced, and which from below appears to be directly continuous with the face, has a median ventral carina. The hind margin of the pronotum is emarginate and the scutellum is large. The tegmina are apically acute and have appendices that continue around their apices as far as the costal borders. The hind wings are fully developed.

***Stenopsoides turneri*** sp. nov. (Genotype).

(Plate II., figs. 4-6.)

*Length* 7 mm. *Head*, ventral surface yellow with brown punctures, eyes red. *Pronotum*, "ventral" and dorsal surfaces yellowish-brown with brown punctures; sides and apex, dark brown. *Scutellum* yellow. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-yellow. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface yellow. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

***Macropsis flexus*** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 14.)

*Length* 3.5 mm. *Head* buff with minute pale brown punctures, eyes reddish-brown, ocelli black; muscle impressions greenish-yellow. Crown visible from above as a narrow band of even width. *Pronotum* concolorous with the head, slightly declivous but not humped. *Scutellum* concolorous with the pronotum. *Tegmen* colourless-hyaline, veins brown with white bars. *Thorax*, ventral surface pale brownish-yellow, bases of all the spines on the hind tibia black. *Abdomen*, ventral surface brown. *Type* ♀ from Dongarra, 10.35.

***Macropsis eburneus*** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 9.)

*Length* 4.5 mm. *Head* ivory with brown punctures, fronto-clypeus medially brown with dense dark brown punctures; muscle impressions smooth, yellowish-brown. Crown visible only narrowly against the eyes. *Pronotum* anteriorly cream, with dense brown anteriorly-directed striations, steeply declivous, posteriorly grey with scattered brown punctures. *Scutellum* orange-brown with black punctures. *Tegmen* hyaline with scattered small brown spots, mostly on and along the sides of the veins. *Thorax*, ventral surface black, edged with brown. Legs cream with brown markings. *Abdomen*, ventral surface black, the hind margin of each segment cream. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Macropsis citrinus** sp. nov.

*Length* 4 mm. *Head*, *Pronotum*, and *Scutellum*, bright orange. *Tegmen* narrow apically, colourless-hyaline, veins pale brown. *Thorax*, ventral surface black. Legs orange, spurs on the hind tibia black. *Abdomen*, ventral surface black. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Macropsis declivus** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 10.)

*Length* 3.5 mm. *Head*, anterior to the ocelli orange-yellow with reddish-brown punctures, muscle impressions pale orange; posterior to the ocelli medially grey, laterally pale pinkish-white with brown punctures; eyes dark reddish-brown. *Pronotum*, anterior third steeply declivous and more or less at right angles to the remainder, which is flat, antero-laterally orange, without punctures, the remainder greyish-brown with dense brown punctures. *Scutellum* orange-brown with sparse brown punctures. *Tegmen* whitish-hyaline with large round brown spots lying principally on the sides of the veins; veins pale brown. *Thorax*, ventral surface black. *Abdomen*, ventral surface orange-brown. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Macropsis flavomaculatus** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 7.)

*Length* 4 mm. *Head* apricot mottled with whitish-yellow, eyes dark brown. *Pronotum* anteriorly declivous though not so steep as in *M. declivus*, greyish-white with apricot punctures. *Scutellum* concolorous with the pronotum, with sparse orange-brown punctures. *Tegmen* colourless-hyaline mottled with pale coffee-brown; veins pale brown with white bars. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface and legs, pale orange-yellow. *Type* ♀ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Oncopsis aeneus** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 8.)

*Length* 4 mm. *Head*, ventral surface sordid yellow, eyes red. Crown narrow, visible only against the eyes on each side. *Pronotum* golden-brown. *Scutellum* yellowish-brown. *Tegmen* bronzy-hyaline with a longitudinal white streak lying along the first cubital vein proximally. *Thorax*, ventral surface black. *Abdomen*, ventral surface yellowish-brown. *Type* ♂ from Yanchep, 11/38.

**Oncopsis gibbus** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 11.)

*Length* 3.8 mm. *Head* brownish-yellow with evenly distributed black punctures, muscle impressions yellow, eyes reddish-brown. Vertex medially dark brown. Crown only visible narrowly against the eyes on each side. *Pronotum* greyish-brown with evenly distributed black punctures, declivous anteriorly and slightly humped. *Scutellum* deep buff with scattered brown spots, anterior lateral angles yellow. *Tegmen* whitish-hyaline evenly mottled with dull brown, veins pink. *Thorax*, ventral surface black. *Abdomen*, ventral surface black, hind margin of every segment yellowish-white. *Type* ♀ from Yanchep, 12/35.

**Oncopsis fuscopunctatus** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 13.)

*Length* 4 mm. *Head* pale brownish-yellow, eyes brown. Crown narrowly visible against the eyes on each side. *Pronotum* slightly declivous anteriorly, ochreous-brown with brown punctures. *Scutellum* orange-brown with a few scattered brown spots. *Tegmen* pale brownish-hyaline partially suffused with brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface black; legs yellow. *Type* ♂ from Dongarra, 9/35.

**Oncopsis bicoloratus** sp. nov.

(Plate II., fig. 12.)

*Length* 3.5 mm. *Head* yellow with dark brown punctures, muscle impressions on fronto-clypeus black. Crown narrowly visible against the eyes on each side. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* yellow with sparse brown punctures. *Tegmen* pale hyaline brown irregularly mottled with brown; veins brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface black. Legs marked with a black and pale brown pattern. *Type* ♂ from Yanchep, 11/35.

**Oncopsis luteus** sp. nov.

*Length* 4.8 mm. *Head* yellow, eyes dark red, ocelli black. Crown visible narrowly against the eyes. *Pronotum* greenish-yellow, declivous. *Scutellum* yellow. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-yellow with a dark brown spot at the apex of the claval suture, veins yellow, venation similar to that of *O. fuscopunctatus*. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface yellow, the bases of the largest spines on the hind tibia black. *Type* ♀ from Dongarra, 10/35.

**TARTESSIDAE.**

The following species are known from Western Australia:—*Tartessus spinosus*\* Ev., *Tartessus fulvus* (Walk.), *Tartessoides griseus*\* Ev., and *Tartessella attenuata*\* Ev. (Evans, 1937b).

**Tartessus fumus** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 18.)

*Length* 6.5 mm. *Head*, ventral surface yellow, eyes brown. Crown yellow consisting in part of the fronto-clypeus. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* yellow. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-brown, apically smoky-brown, veins light and dark brown, appendix very wide apically. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface yellow. *Male Genitalia*, pygophores with strong processes, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 17. *Type* ♂ from Mundaring Weir, 2/36.

**Tartessus mundarensis** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 19.)

*Length* 5 mm. *Head*, ventral surface, fronto-clypeus anteriorly faintly suffused with brown, sutures brown; eyes black. Crown, fronto-clypeus yellow, vertex pale whitish-brown. *Pronotum* concolorous with the vertex. *Scutellum* anteriorly pale whitish-brown, apically lemon-yellow. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-brown, apically smoky-brown; veins dark brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface black, legs yellow, bases of the spines on the hind tibia black. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 18. *Type* ♂ from Mundaring Weir, 2/36.

**Tartessus rugosus** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 20.)

*Length* 7.5 mm. *Head* pale brownish-yellow; fronto-clypeus anterior to the antennae, with brown transverse muscle impressions; posterior to the antennae, and the vertex, rugose mottled with pale and dark brown; eyes dark brown. *Crown*, consisting entirely of the vertex, pitted with light and dark brown markings. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* pale brown with dark brown markings. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-brown, veins dark brown. *Abdomen*, ventral surface marked with a pattern of light and dark brown and black. *Hind tibia* pale brown, bases of the spines dark brown. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 19. *Type* ♂ from Yanchep, 11/35.

**Tartessus flavus** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 21.)

*Length* 6 mm. *Head*, ventral surface pale apricot, ocelli red, eyes dark brown. *Crown* pale apricot consisting entirely of the vertex. *Pronotum* and *Scutellum* concolorous with the crown. *Tegmen*, hyaline-apricot. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface, and legs, apricot, bases of the spines, dark brown. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 20. *Type* ♂ from Yanchep, 12/35.

**Tartessus rubrivenosus** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 22.)

*Length* 6 mm. *Head*, ventral surface, ante-clypeus, lora and maxillary plates brown, sparsely mottled with black, transverse muscle impressions black; vertex, between the eyes on each side, brown, densely mottled with black. *Crown* rugose, pale brown, the fronto-clypeus visible as a narrow anterior border; eyes dark brown. *Pronotum* antero-laterally smooth, yellowish-brown; medially greyish-brown with transverse striations. *Scutellum* marked with a pattern of light and dark brown. *Tegmen* hyaline-brown, apical cells partially suffused with smoky-brown; veins pink with dark brown bars. *Thorax*, ventral surface with light brown and black markings. *Legs*, fore and middle tibiae reddish-brown with black markings, hind tibia pale brown, bases of the spines black. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 21. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36.

**Tartessus latus** sp. nov.

(Plate I., fig. 23.)

*Length* 6 mm. *Head*, ventral surface, fronto-clypeus darker in colour than the rest of the face with a transverse dark brown bar between the ocelli and the antennae; eyes black. *Crown* consisting entirely of the vertex, wider against the eyes than in the centre, rugose. *Pronotum* pale brown. *Scutellum* dark brown with very dark brown muscle impressions. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-brown, veins brown. *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, ventral surface, and legs pale brown. *Male Genitalia*, aedeagus as in Plate I., fig. 22. *Type* ♂ from Dedari, 1/36.

**NIRVANIIDAE.**

The species described below is the first representative of this Indo-Malayan group of leaf-hoppers to be described from Western Australia.

**OCCINIRVANA** gen. nov.

The head is produced and spatulate, ventrally concave and dorsally convex. The ante- and fronto-clypeus are flat and bordered laterally with deep depressions. The antennae, which are very long, are inserted close to the anterior

apical border of the head. The sides of the head on each side are emarginate above the antennae and below the ocelli, and the ocelli are close to the sides of the crown and nearer to the apex than to the eyes. The coronal suture is long, and the greater part of the crown consists of the vertex. The pronotum is collar-like and parallel-sided and in the tegmen  $M_{1+2}$  appears to be more than a mere cross-vein. The hind tibiae have a row of evenly-spaced short strong spines set on enlarged bases, a row of long strong spines, another of short spines and one of hair-like spines.

***Occinrvana eborea* sp. nov. (Genotype).**

(Plate II., figs. 1-3.)

*Length* 6 mm. *Head*, ventral surface ivory, lora and ante-clypeus brownish-grey, eyes black. Crown pale ivory with a median longitudinal apricot band and two narrow sinuate lateral bands; ocelli red. *Pronotum* ivory with a median apricot band and apricot mottlings antero-laterally. *Scutellum* ivory with apricot muscle impressions and a faint broad median apricot band. *Tegmen* pale hyaline-brown but for the clavus which is white; apically brown, and with a brown area at the fork of  $Cu_1$ . *Thorax*, ventral surface apricot and ivory. *Abdomen*, ventral surface ivory; last segment medially emarginate; ovipositor sheath with proximal brown and apical black spines. *Type* ♀ from Perth, 3/36, on *Casuarina* sp.

**STENOCOTIDAE.**

*Stenocotis depressa* Walk. and *Smicrocotis solomoni*\* Ev. are the sole representatives of this family so far recorded from Western Australia. (Evans, 1937, d.)

**LEDRIDAE.**

The following have been recorded from Western Australia: sub-family Ledrinae, *Platyledra monstrosa*\* Ev. Sub-family Cephalinae, *Anacephaleus subreticulatus* (Kirk.), *A. minutus* Ev., *A. latus*\* Ev., *Paradorydium michaelseni*\* Jac. (probably belongs to *Anacephaleus* Ev.), *Notocephalus hartmeyeri*\* Jac., *Procephaleus bulbosa*\* Ev., *Cephalelus punctatus*\* Ev. Jacobi's species were described in 1909, Kirkaldy's in 1906 and the remainder in Evans, 1937, a, and 1939, c.

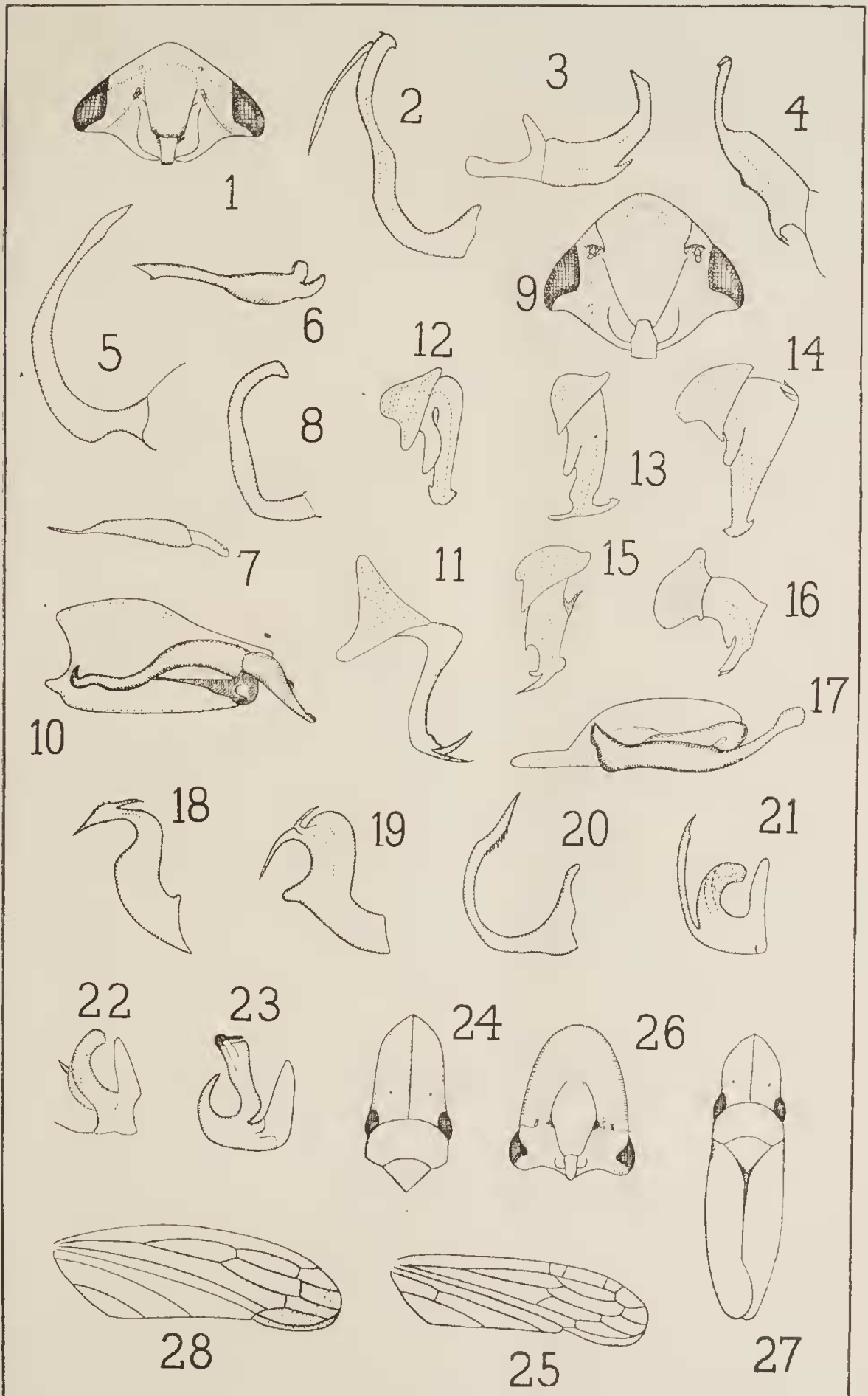
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## Plate I.

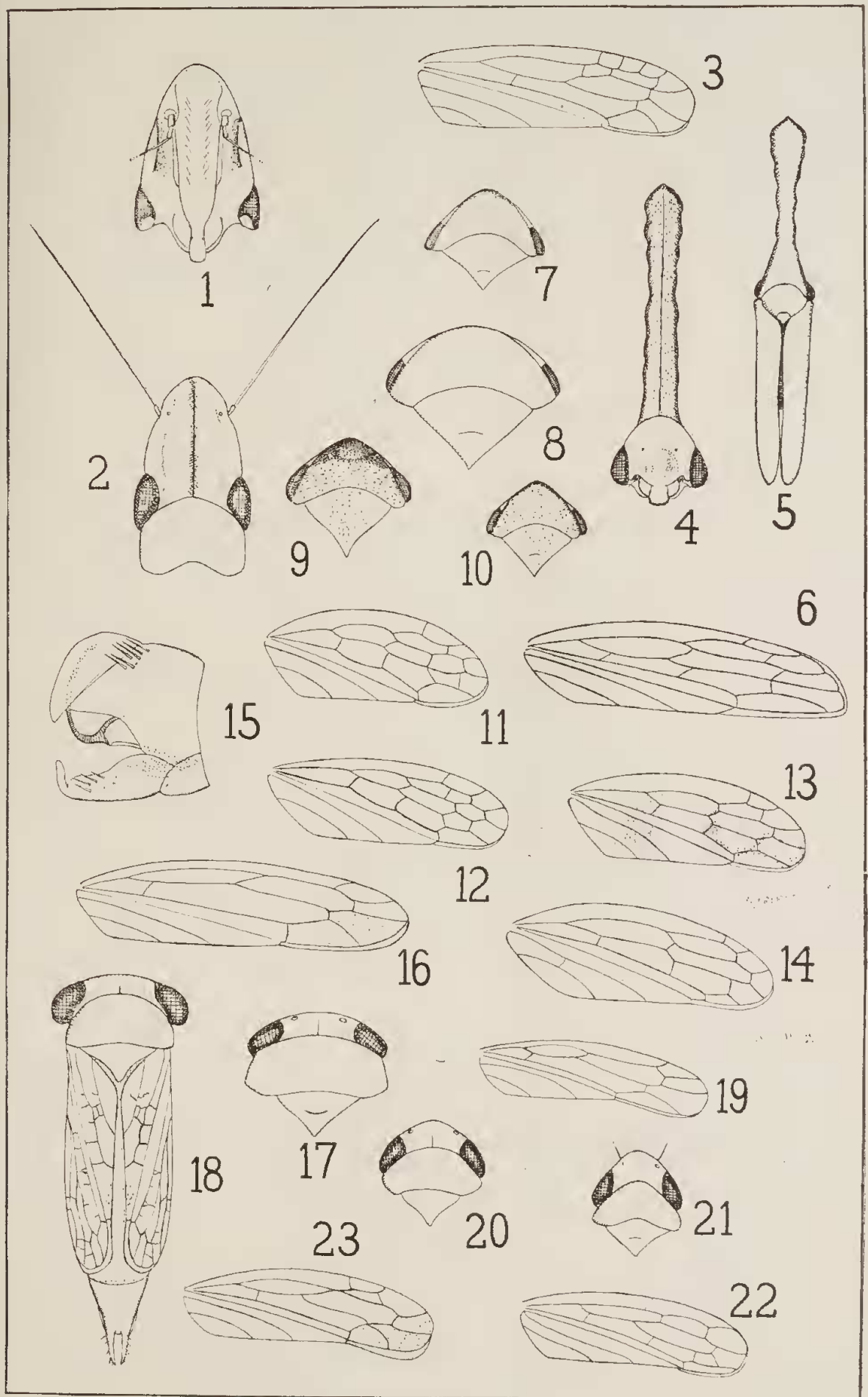
- Figure 1. *Putoniessa nota*, head, ventral surface.  
 „ 2. *Euprora mullensis*, aedeagus.  
 „ 3. *Hackeriana translucens*, aedeagus.  
 „ 4. *Putoniessa nota*, aedeagus.  
 „ 5. *Rhotidooides dongarrensensis*, aedeagus.  
 „ 6. *Rhotidooides dongarrensensis*, paramere.  
 „ 7. *Newmaniana viridis*, paramere.  
 „ 8. *Newmaniana viridis*, aedeagus.  
 „ 9. *Newmaniana viridis*, head, ventral surface.  
 „ 10. *Ipo speciosa*, sub-genital plate and paramere.  
 „ 11. *Ipo speciosa*, aedeagus.  
 „ 12. *Anipo flavens*, aedeagus.  
 „ 13. *Ipoella fulva*, aedeagus.  
 „ 14. *Anipo fusca*, aedeagus.  
 „ 15. *Anipo darwini*, aedeagus.  
 „ 16. *Ipooides fasciata*, aedeagus.  
 „ 17. *Stenipo grisea*, sub-genital plate and paramere.  
 „ 18. *Tartessus fumus*, aedeagus.  
 „ 19. *Tartessus mundarrensensis*, aedeagus.  
 „ 20. *Tartessus rugosus*, aedeagus.  
 „ 21. *Tartessus flavus*, aedeagus.  
 „ 22. *Tartessus rubricenosus*, aedeagus.  
 „ 23. *Tartessus latus*, aedeagus.  
 „ 24. *Platyscopus badius*, head and thorax, dorsal surface.  
 „ 25. *Platyscopus badius*, tegmen.  
 „ 26. *Platyscopus coloratus*, head, ventral view.  
 „ 27. *Platyscopus coloratus*.  
 „ 28. *Eurinoscopus translucidus*, tegmen.





## Plate II.

- Figure 1. *Occinirvana eborea*, head ventral surface.  
 „ 2. *Occinirvana eborea*, head and pronotum, dorsal surface.  
 „ 3. *Occinirvana eborea*, tegmen.  
 „ 4. *Stenopsoides turneri*, head and pronotum, ventral surface.  
 „ 5. *Stenopsoides turneri*.  
 „ 6. *Stenopsoides turneri*, tegmen.  
 „ 7. *Macropsis flavomaculatus*, head and pronotum, dorsal surface.  
 „ 8. *Oncopsis aeneus*, head and pronotum, dorsal surface.  
 „ 9. *Macropsis eburneus*, head and pronotum, dorsal surface.  
 „ 10. *Macropsis declivus*, head and pronotum, dorsal surface.  
 „ 11. *Oncopsis gibbus*, tegmen.  
 „ 12. *Oncopsis bicoloratus*, tegmen.  
 „ 13. *Oncopsis fuscopunctatus*, tegmen.  
 „ 14. *Macropsis sterus*, tegmen.  
 „ 15. *Eusceloscopus yanchepensis*, male genitalia.  
 „ 16. *Eusceloscopus yanchepensis*, tegmen.  
 „ 17. *Eusceloscopus yanchepensis*, head and thorax, dorsal surface.  
 „ 18. *Occiplanocephalus rarus*.  
 „ 19. *Eusceloscopus pallidus*, tegmen.  
 „ 20. *Deltocephalus decoloratus*, head and thorax, dorsal surface.  
 „ 21. *Deltocephalus dedarensis*, head and thorax, dorsal surface.  
 „ 22. *Deltocephalus dedarensis*, tegmen.  
 „ 23. *Deltocephalus pullatus*, tegmen.



## Plate III.

- Figure 1. *Tumocerus grandis*, head and pronotum, dorsal surface.  
 „ 2. *Tumocerus meredinensis*, head and pronotum, dorsal surface.  
 „ 3. *Tumocerus meredinensis*, hind tibia.  
 „ 4. *Tumocerus varius*, head and pronotum, dorsal surface.  
 „ 5. *Tumocerus varius*, head, ventral surface.  
 „ 6. *Tumocerus varius*, male genitalia.  
 „ 7. *Tumocerus varius*, tegmen.  
 „ 8. *Idiocerus candidus*, head and pronotum, dorsal surface.  
 „ 9. *Idiocerus fucatus*, head and pronotum, dorsal surface.  
 „ 10. *Idiocerus fucatus*, tegmen.  
 „ 11. *Idiocerus viridiceps*.  
 „ 12. *Idiocerus rubens*, tegmen.  
 „ 13. *Gnatia angustata*, tegmen.  
 „ 14. *Gnatia angustata*, head and pronotum, lateral aspect.  
 „ 15. *Tumocerus glaucus*, tegmen.  
 „ 16. *Idiocerus fucatus*, tegmen.  
 „ 17. *Austroagalloides maculata*, tegmen.  
 „ 18. *Aneono venusta*.  
 „ 19. *Aneono venusta*, head, ventral surface.  
 „ 20. *Aneono* sp., nymph.

